WASHINGTON D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1886.

SCARING A QUEEN

VICTORIA RECEIVES AN OVATION AND

Her Loyal Subjects Receive Her with Effusion, and a Crank Fires a Petition Into Her Carriage-Gladstone's Irish

LONDON, March 24 .- The queen, according to the announced arrangement, went in state this afternoon to open the ceremony of laying the foundation of the new examition hall of the college of surgeons on the Thames embankment. She was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family The weather was clear and beautiful, and the people turned out in vast numbers shops and club buildings on the way were decorated with flags and streamers, and displayed an abundance of loyal mottoes. The royal party was everywhere received The royal party was everywhere received with the heartlest enthusiasm. The queen appeared to be surprised at the general exhibition of affection, and many times bowed to the crowds with evident pleasure. The people rushed alongside the royal carriage during its progress, greeting her majesty everywhere with rapturous cheering.

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Among the crowd which assembled along Constitution Hill road, bordering the Palace Park on the north, to see the queen as she passed, was a man wearing shabby clothes and a slouch hat. He appeared to be much agitated, and clowed his way to the edge of the assemblage. When the royal carriage reached a point opposite him he threw something into the carriage. There was immediately great excitement, and the man was quickly taken into custody by the police. It was subsequently learned that the article thrown into the carriage was a piece of paper. When the queen noticed the man's approach she lastinctively shrank back from him into the carriage.

Charles Brown is found to be the name of the man. He enlisted in the army twenty-three years ago, and went to India, whiere he was afterward discharged. For a long time he was confined in an asylum. Regaining his freedom, he re-enlisted in India. He was again discharged, and by order of court-martial he was limprisoned. On being released from prison he returned to England, and was again confined in an asylum. The petition is well written on Icolscap paper, and the language is respectful. In the petition the man complains that he was robbed of his pension. He is held for an inquiry.

THE ANGLO-IBISH SITUATION.

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. Gladstone's

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THE ANGLO-IBISH SITUATION.

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. Gladstone's plurs will not press the land purchase bill, but if he sees that it cannot be carried, he will drop it and bring forward the home rule bill. He is said to be comparatively indifferent to the fate of the latter measure, as he feels certain of re-election if defeated on this issue.

Mr. Gladstone had a conference with the queen at the palace to-day.

At an Orange banquet in London this evening to celebrate the return of the Ulster members of the house of commons several speakers predicted a repetition of the scenes of 1688, and said that, if necessary, Orangemen would arm themselves against the pope and tools of the papacy. Maj. Saunderson, member of parliament for North Armagh, said he doubted if English troops sent against Orangemen would use their bayonels; anyhow, there were thousands of Orangemen in the British volunteer army who would willingly go to Ireland at the proper moment.

PHINCE ALEXANDER CENSURED. PRINCE ALEXANDER CENSURED.

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St. Petersburg, March 24.—The Journal de St. Petersburg censures Prince Alexander of Bulgaria for treating the powers with contempt in the matter of his appointment by Turkey to be governor of Eastern Roumella, and declares that his offense in this case is all the graver because it will encourage the Greeks in their refusal to submit to the will of the powers by acquiescing in the Servo-Bulgarian settlement.

ALARMING PRISON REVOLT. Paris, March 24.-An alarming revolt TABLE, March 24.—An alarming revolu-tiool place to-day in the prison at Chalons, The military had to be called in to quell the disturbance. The authorities have ordered an inquiry to be made into the complaints of the prisoners that their treatment by the prison officials is intolerable. LIEGE UNDER ANARCHISTS' CONTROL.

BRUSSELS, March 24.—The strike bogan by the uniers at Liege a fortnight ago is extending rapidly all over Belgium. It has practically assumed a universal demand by the miners of the country for an increase of wages, accompanied by a decrease in the hours of labor. This labor movement at is under the control of anarchists Liege is under the control of anarchists, and the city is really at their mercy. In many instances mobs of anarchists have stopped people in the streets and demanded money, threatening violence if it was not given them. They have also broken the windows in a great number of houses and shops. The garrison is in the barracks in readiness for service.

ALL, EGED PROGRESS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.
PARTS, March 24.—M. de Lesseps during
his address at the banquet given to him by
the municipal authorities of St. Nazaire
last evening said that the work on the
Pansma canal was making good progress,
and declared that the waterway would be
completed in 1889. ATTEMPT PROCHESS ON THE PANAMA CANAL

The Plenary Decrees Published. BALTIMORE, March CL.—The decrees enacted y the plenary council, held in this city in forember, 1881, have been printed. Sanctity Notember, 1881, have been printed. Saustity and science are to be the objects of the clerry. A special house in the charge of a religious order, is asked for as a retreat for suspended elegymen, where due penance can be made to regain their lost privileges. The decrees askert that there is no power on earth that can dissolve Christian marriage. Parochial schools are ordered to be established in every parish. The colored and intan ranes are to be looked afterspiritually. The latty are orbifiden to join secret societies. Free pows are ordered in all churches. No clergyman shall prosecute a layman for the non-payment of pew fout. Picnics and excusions by night, on Sunday, or on feast or fast days are prohibited; also, the sale of intoxicating liquors. Fairs will be hold, only by a blehop's convent. Sumpers and dimers, social parties and balls at night for raising money are prohibited.

New York, March 21,—A lawyer of this city has been retained by passengers of the wrecked Oregon, of the Canard Line, to look wreeked Oregon, of the Cunard Line, to look after their interests. The aggregate of the looses and damages amount to \$107,000. This lawyer has engaged four divers to wors at the wreek and secure evidence which will warrant him in commencing an action against the Cunard Company in Engiand. He has also secured the only sailor now on this side who was on the wreeked ship. This man claims to be an eye witness to the disastor, and says it was caused by a collision with the wreek of the Hylton Castle and the fact that the doors of the Oregon's coal hunkers were broken open by the collision, causing the loss of the ship.

Alderman Jachne Released. on for a reduction of ball from \$35,000 t

20,000, and the prisoner was remanded. Aldermon Jachue was conducted to the Morton House about 6 o'clock this evening. There he and his bondsmen were met by Judge Gilder-sleeve, and he accepted the proflered sureties in \$25,000. Alderman Jachue then departed with his friends.

Harlan Awarded the Seat. COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 24.—The house com-mittee on privileges and elections has submit-ted its report in the Harlan-Butterfield con-

The Carrollton Massacre. Jaceson, Miss., March 24.—The Clarion, a newspaper of widespread influence, published here, and the late official journal of the state, in a long editorial condemns the Carrollton affair.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.-The winners in the races here to-day were Ramlal, Girofla.

THE GREAT STRIKE,

A Compromise Effected—The Missouri Pacific Falls to Move a Freight Train. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24.-General Manager Nettleton, of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf road, at whose office the conference of railway officials was held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, gave out to the public that a compromise had been effected with the switchmen, and that the out to the public that a compromise had been effected with the switchmen, and that the men will go to work at once. By the settlement the general managers agree to pay switchmen the Chicago schedule price. This raises the blockade from the city, except as regards the Missouri Pacific road. Chicago, March 24.—The later Occas's Omaha. Neb., special says: The fifth futtle attempt of the Missouri Pacific to move freight trains out of this city occurred to-day. At 2 o'clock an engine and caboose started out with the intention of picking up cars at Papillian, just outside of the city. The Knights of Labor "killed" the engine, and ran it on the Belt line track, where they left is guarded.

St. Louts, March 24.—The militla ordered under arms are Rainwater Rifles, Branch Guards, Busch Zouaves, Battery A., a troop of cavalry, companies M, A, and G. The full effective force of these bodies is about 200 men, and they are about half of the troops in the city. Their organization is good and effective.

New York, March 24.—Jay Gould was asked if the Missouri Pacific would submit to a compromise. He replied with unusual firmness: "There can be no compromise in this case, and so far as I know there has been no attempt toward one by either side. There is no roum for a compromise, for the strikers have confessed in effect that they have no grievances against our company. I am bound to fight this question to the bitter end and for this very reason."

GEN, HAZEN TESTIFYING.

Explaining Alleged Irregularities in Signal Service Accounts-About Capt. Howgate's Escape. Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer, appeare

Howgate's Escape.

Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer, appeared before the House committee on expenditures in the War Department yesterday and explained the method of disbursing funds of the signal bureau, denying generally the allegation that he had infisused the money appropriated for the signal service. He showed how the service had been extended, and notwith-standing this expenses decreased some \$500,000 per annum. He explained in response to interrogatories that he had no funds with which to secure the arrest of Capt, Howgate; that the whole mat'er of his escape and consequent light from justice rested with the civil authorities. He was anxious for the rearrest and trial of Howgate, in order that the idea that attempts had been made to cover up his irregularities might be forever removed.

In the course of yesterday's examination Cen. Steele suggested that there seems to have always been somewhat of a mystery in connection with Howgate's affairs. It has been generally believed that there was a successful covering up of his conduct, and that he might have been arrested many times, and yet remains at large.

Gen. Hazen replied that, so far as it refers to the signal service, its absolutely untrue. The signal service has tried in every way in its power to secure his arrest. There has not been one thing that has been covered up in any possible way. He did not know where Capt. Howgate was now, but he had been in Michigan a great deal, he believed, and was undoubtelly in the United States at the present time. He had tried to secure Howgate's a rrest by induny diversible way. He did not know where Capt. Howgate was now, but he had been in Michigan a rest deal, he believed, and was undoubtelly in the United States at the present time. He had tried to secure Howgate's a secretary of War at one time employed a Pinkerton detective to expend for the purpose of securing Howgate's arrest. After he had been to the overly way in the United States at the present district attorney had not secured the arrested had mot have suf

Education Bill—A Conference.
A conference of some thirty or forty members friendly to the educational bill was held yes-

friendly to the educational bill was held yes-terday morning in the room of the committee on rivers and harbors. Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, was called to the chair, and Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, was elected secretary. Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, explained the object of the meet-ing to be to take action looking to a speedy consideration of the Blair bill by the House. After an interchange of opinious and a general discussion of the subject, the following resolu-tion, offered by Mr. Reid, of North Carolina, was adopted: "Resolved, That Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, be-That Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, be,

known as the Blair bill, with such amend-ments thereto as he may deem best, if any, and move that said bill be referred to a committee of the House that in his opinion, will report thereon promptly, and, in the meantime, the chairman of this conference appoint a commit-tee consisting of two members of each delega-tion to confer with their respective colleagues and secure their support of said reference, said committee to report at an adjourned meeting of this conference to be held on next Saturday at 11 o'clock a, m."

The Congressional Library Bill. In the morning hour yesterday the House resumed consideration of the congressional library bill. Mr. Singleton, of Mississippl, in advocating the passage of the bill, gave a brief history of the growth of the congressional library, set forth the deplorable condition in which it was now found, on account of the accumulation of literary matter being largely in excess of its shelving capacity, and asserted that, while there were 1,09,099 books, pampliets, mans, &c., stored under the roof of the capitol, the proper capacity of the library was but 250,069 volumes.

Mr. Heiman, of Indiana, offered a substitute for the bill assessment. library bill. Mr. Singleton, of Mississippl, In aptiol, the proper capacity of the hold part 250,085 volumes.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a substitute for the bill, appropriating 5500,000 for the crecition of a building (whose ultimate cost shall not exceed \$1,000,000) upon a government reservation in Washington, to be selected by the District commissioners, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Pending action the morning hour expired, and the bill resumes its place on the calendar.

The Urgent Deficiency Bill. The urgent deficiency bill, having been assed by both houses, has been sent to the passed by both houses, has been sent to the stream of the president for approval, and it is believed his signature will be affixed and the bill made operative at once. The items of chief importance all remain as they were originally adopted in the House, and include the appropriations for labor in the Washington mayyard, for continuing work on ordinance but the new steel cruisers, for artificial limbs, for introst fees and wilness fees, for rent of the Capitol Hill branch postofiles, for prevention of flooding at the Washington squeduct, &c.

Overtures were made yesterday by the tariff eform members of the House committee on reform members of the House committee on ways and means to the autitarial reform Democratic members of the House with a view to modifying the Morrison bill so that it will receive the general support of the Democratic members. A conference of the members of the committee on ways and means who have the Morrison bill was held in the morning and each one was delegated to interview certain protectionists. Mr. Breckurdige, of Arkansas, was delegated to confer with Mr. Bandall. The result of the different interviews will not be made public at this time.

Calling the Boll of the Veterans. There was a small attendance of the veterans of company C, 6th battalloa. District volunteers, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Navy Yard, last night. Capt. T. E. Clark called the oid muster foll and found that of the 115 mombers, 32 had died and 5 were unaccounted for The members being so few, an adjournment was had until next week.

Navy Department Reorganization. The House committee on naval affairs had under consideration yesterday the bill to con-

Cautioning Kuights of Labor, WALTHAM, MASS., March 24.—The Knights of Labor here last evenling received a cauliou from Grand Master Powderly against siriking for petry causes or using the boycott without due cause. This notice was general, extending throughout the country.

Twelve Hours For Baltimore Street

Cars.

Annapolis, March 21.—The twelve-hour street car bill was passed by the house to-day.

EUROPE'S COLONIAL CRAZE.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE MUST BE EN-FORCED ON THIS CONTINENT.

Senator Platt's Words of Warning-Political Debate Begun in the House-The Administration Arraigned by Representative Burrows.

Debate upon Gen. Logan's bill to in crease the efficiency of the army was con-tinued in the Senate during the morning hour yesterday. Mr. Teller opposed the increase of the

irmy, and advocated the taking of a numer of Indian children from hostile tribes, placing them in industrial schools, and, bereafter, he claimed, Indian wars would cease. The children would constitute hos-tages for the good conduct of the parents. Mr. Platt said we had no army; it was a misnomer to call the present "skeleton" an army. Our nation would in the future have something to say about the world's affairs and ought to have an army—not large, but enough at least to constitute a fair police force. While it would be right for us to follow the injunctions of the fathers, to avoid entangling alliances with foreign nations, the United States, whether they will or no, would have their effect on the world; their example would influence the people of other countries, and if it became necessary (and it would become necessary) for the United States to speak, they should be able to speak so that their worls would be respected. It might become necessary for us to speak a word for republicanism. We must enforce on this continent the Monroe doctrine, that we will not allow any foreign nation to set its foot for colonial purposes or purpose of conquest upon the western bemisphere. Yet, we are in no condition to say that. If any nation of Europe should attempt to colonize South America, or should choose to take a hand in any consilict that arises in South America, with a view to conquest, we are in no condition to say that. "You must not an army. Our nation would in the future with a view to conquest, we are in no con-dition to say to that nation, "You must not do it."

with a view to conquest, we are in no condition to say to that nation, "You must not do it."

The colonial craze, Mr. Platt continued, had broken out in Europe whose nations extended their trade by the bayonet instead of by the peaceful means characteristic of the United States. It was too much to expect that we could prevent European colonization and conquest in South America, and the establishment of monarchical power there, unleas we had a larger army than we now had. The history of nations showed that we could not avoid war or complications with foreign powers. We could not compete with a third class power in army, navy, or coast defense.

Besides, there was domestic danger, Mr. Platt said, which justified the maintenance of troops. The danger did not arise from the bonest, industrious, sober citizens of this country; did not arise from any bodies of laborera associated together for their own benefit—to better their condition. There was no danger to be apprehended from them. But there were people who came here from abroad with no good intentions to our form of government—men who raised the red flag of the commune—who asserted that their object was revolution and their desire blood. The moment that flag was raised here the communities would look the situation clearly in the face. As to the militin, Mr. Plattsaid it was undoubtedly the strength of the republic; but it would be principally of service as an adjunct to a well organized, even though small, standing army, which, in our position, was a necessity.

The hour of 2 o'clock arriving, the army

ing army, which, in our position, was a necessity.

The hour of 2 o'clock arriving, the army bill went over, and the resolutions reported from the judiciary committee were placed before the Senate.

Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in opposition to the majority report. He entered upon an exhaustive analysis of the question, not only as it affected the immediate case under consideration, but the mutual relations, generally, of the Executive and the Senate. Mr. Morgan discussed at some length the question of the constitutional limitations on the President's powers to show that they did not affect his power of removal, and that his discretion in that respect was absolute.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, concurred in the report of the majority of the committee in

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, concurred in the report of the majority of the committee in so far as it asserted that it was the duty of the executive officers to furnish, when called upon by the Senate, papers relating to the administration of an office by a suspended official. He would not be disposed to insist, however, that the presence of such papers in the Senate was adsolutely necessary to the discharge by the Senate of its constitutional duty in advising and consenting to proposed removals from office. With that qualification he concurred in the report of the majority. He believed the Attorney General plainly in error in refusing to furnish the papers called for. But if called on to vote on the series of majority resolutions, as a whole, he would do But if eatled on to vote on the series of majority resolutions, as a whole, he would do so reluctantly and under positive protest. His only heattancy would be because of the objectionable character of the resolution which asserted substantially that the absence of the papers called for would be ground sufficient to warrant the Senate in refusing to act on the nominations referred to. So far as his vote, if given for the whole series of resolutions, was concerned, while that objectionable resolution was included, it must be considered merely perfunctory and under decided protest; and he would consider himself to be permitted, further on, to apply his own construction further on, to apply his own construction to that resolution when nominations came to be considered. He would reserve the ight to exercise his individual judge Heved that the administration had committed its very worst blunder in declining to furnish the papers, but he was unwilling to make that error on the part of an Executive who was striving perhaps to give the country a good administration the excuse for a still more serious error on the

the country a good administration the excuse for a still more serious error on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Hoar, as one of the siguers of the majority report, did not understand the question precisely as Mr. Mitchell did. In voting for the third resolution—the one objected to by Mr. Mitchell—Mr. Hoar did not mean to pledge himself at all to the idea that in every instance of refusal by a head of department he (Mr. Hoar) would not consider the case. He understood the power of the Senate to see papers on file in the departments to be a power essential to the proper discharge of the duties of the Senate. It was a power never denied until this moment. Continuing, Mr. Hoar said:

Why, I believe that three-fourths of the Bepublicans in the Senate counts of the Brabilisms in the Senate agree precisely with the constitutional views as to the power of removal that have been expressed with so much pains and so much repetition by gentlemen on the other side. He was nimesif, Mr. Hoar said, committed to that decrine over and over again, and had introduced a bill for the repeal of the tenure of office act, and if the Irrestlent had allowed the Attorney General to send to the Senate the papers called for, he (Mr. Hoar) believed that the tenure of office law would have been repealed by this mine. When, in answer to the simple proposition of this migority report, gentlemen got up and went into elaborate constitutional disquisitions, it was an admission that they knew they were wrong.

Mr. Gray halled with pleasure the sug-

Mr. Gray hailed with pleasure the suggestion that Mr. Hear agreed with the fun-damental position of the Democratic side of the chamber.

Mr. Hoar asked him if it was not the Mr. Hoarasked thin it it was not the right of the Senate to see every paper on file in the departments.

Mr. Gray did not admit the right or power of the Senate to demand from the Executive the reasons for his action, or the transfer of decrements.

body on the Republican side had maintained the right of the Senate to demand reasons of the Executive. The point was whether Mr. Gray would demy the right of the Senate to require of the heads of departments the production of the official papers on their files. Mr. Hoar pressed Mr. Gray for an answer.

papers on their lines. Mr. Hoar pressed Mr. Gray for an answer.

-Mr. Gray said it was not the duty of the Senate to advise or consent to a removal, inasmuch as it had no power to do so under the constitution.

Mr. Edmunds said there was no escape from the fact that the President within the last ten days, as all his predecessors had done since the passage of the tenure of Christ,

office act, had sent to the Senate messages stating the nomination of A B in place of C D, "whose removal for cause is hereby proposed." Also messages similarly worded, but with the omission of the words "for cause." "Now," continued Mr. Edmunds, "if my friend from Delaware (Mr. Gray), who is as good at dialectics as anybody I know, can persuade the Senate, or our friends, the reporters, to see that that is not a proposition to the Senate to remove these people, I shall be glad to hear him do it."

Mr. Gray replied that the President in office act, had sent to the Senate messages

not a proposition to the Senate to remove these people, I shall be glad to hear him do it."

Mr. Gray replied that the President, in making communications to the Senate, was not limited by any text in the constitution nor by say text of law as to any particular form. Any form that was consonant with the rules of propriety and expressive of his meaning would be proper, and should not be considered as in any way an interpretation of the constitution. It would be a forced construction, Mr. Gray thought, to say that the words "hereby proposed to remove" could mean that the President meant to invite the Senate to participate in that act. It simply meant that the President proposed to remove him.

Mr. Edmunds. May I ask the senator from Delaware what he supposes to be the status of A B in the meantime? Is he in office or out of office—the person whose removal for cause is proposed?

Mr. Gray, He is removed just as soon as the other man is confirmed.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but not before. That is exactly our position. [Great laughter.] Sonae further colloquy occurred between Mr. Hear and Mr. Gray, at the conclusion of which the debate closed.

An endeavor by Mr. Edmunds to secure an understanding that debate should cross with to-day's discussion was ineffectual, but it is agreed that the resolutions shall be disposed of before adjournment on Friday, and that in the meantime the debate shall be resumed immediately after morning business.

Mr. Voorhees obtained the floor, but gave

Mr. Voorhees obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn. He will be the first to speak on the resolutions to-day, and will be followed by Mr. Evarts.

The Senate then, at 5:50 p.m., adjourned.

THE HOUSE. After the morning hour yesterday the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. McMillio, of Tenuessee, in the chair) on the Indian appropriation bill.

The subject of Indian education was discussed by Messrs, Peel, Cutcheon, Holman, Storm, O'Nelli, and Cannou, after which the committee rose and the bill was passed — year \$295, navs 5

the committee rose and the bill was passed—yeas 226, nays 5.

The House immediately went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, in the chair) on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, briefly explained the provisions of the bill. It appropriated, he said, 254,329,588, as against an estimate of \$55,086,166, and an appropriation of \$53,700,090 for the current year.

against an estimate of \$55,085,109, and an appropriation of \$53,700,090 for the current year.

The committee then rose, and Mr. Blount moved that all general debate on the bill be limited to six hours.

This was not considered a sufficient length of time by the Republican side, and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, moved to amend by making the time ten hours.

The amendment was lost—70 to 91—and Mr. Blount's motion was agreed to. The committee resumed its session.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, said that the appropriation bills which had been reported this session showed that the assertions made that the distribution of the appropriation bills would result in increased expenditures had been without foundation. He quoted from statistics to show that the average annual per cent. of increase in the appropriations for the Postoffice Department for the past ten years had been 3.9 per cent., whereas the increase in the pending bill over that of the current year was 1.1 per cent, while the figures showed an actual reduction of the annual increase of appropriation of \$1,002,889, or 2.8 per cent. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, criticised several items in the bill, including the inadequate pay of railway postal clerks. Another instance wherein the law was perfectly plain was that in relation to transportation of foreign mails, yet for the purpose of making that law a nullity the Postmaster General had found no difficulty in looking beyond the law and outside of it for a reason on which he could base his refusal to execute it. At the proper time Mr. Burrows will move to amend this bill so as to make the appropriation equal to the full amount of the sea and inland post-

Mr. Burrows will move to amend this bill so as to make the appropriation equal to the full amount of the sea and inland post-age, and only regretted that under the rules of the House he could not do more. It was the business of the Postmaster Gen-eral, when Congress had determined to let the service to the lowest bidder, to make an effort to execute the law, instead of sitting down and declining to make the

sitting down and declining to make the slightest move toward its execution.

But the administration of the Postoffice Department was subject to just criticism not only in regard to these matters, but in other particulars other particulars of no little public concern. It had not only nullified the law touching the administration of the postal service, both domestic and foreign, but, with uncommon effrontery, it had defled not only the split, but the letter of the civil service law. Reaching as the Postoflice Department did into every state, town, and hamlet in the broad land, there was no department of the public service where the administration could have given more convincing proof of its sincerity in the matter of reroof of its sincerity in the matter of reform in the public service. Yet there had been no branch of the public service where this law had been more wantoely and openly defied. From the beginning until this hour the head of that department had this hour the head of that department had sought every opportunity, not how he might execute the law, but how he might defy it. He (Mr. Burrows) did not wish to be understood as intimating that there had been any observance of the civil service law in any department. On the contrary, it might be affirmed that in all departments there had been an effort to nullify rather than execute it.

than execute it.

Mr. Burrows quoted from the Democratic
platforms from 1873 to 1884 the civil service plank, and ended by a citation from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, in which he laid down the doctrine that the selection he laid down the doctrine that the selection and retention of subordinates in g-wern-ment employ should depend on their as-certained finess for the work. The people were sickned with this boast of the Democratic party, it had ceased to draw, and it would be better to ring down the curtain and put out the lights, if the Democratic party wished to saye the performers be taken from the boards, or it would hissed off by a disgusted public. This Democratic reform administration would have to answer for its falsification of citizens at the bar of public opinion, where it would receive a swift and merited conden-nation. [Applause on Republicau side.] The committee then rose, and the House,

Not to Handle Goods Without Profit.

"Ecoled, That it is not the intention of the "Renested, That it is not the intention of the association to attempt any reneral fixing of the prices at which goods shall be sold, or to moddle with the business of individual concerns. The members of this association with was with pride and pleasure the successful enterprice of energetic business men, and we proposate trake such action only as shall make it easier for an abonest man to become a successful man it every sense of the word. Still, it is expected that this association may occasionally perform the valuable service to the trade of restoring a reasonable profit to the deader upon articles, the price of which may have become hopeiessly demoralized by universal competition, and the handling of which presents the curious speciacle of a large body of intelligent men working without pay in the service of those who are not objects of charity."

Earnestness in Reform. A good audieuce gathered at the Calvary Baptist Church last night and listened to an interesting and earnest address by the western temperance advocate, Rev. B. F. Bowen. He began by stating the aim and purpose of his mission in coming to Washington. The move-

THE PAN-ELECTRIC SCANDAL.

Further Interesting Testimony Given by ex-Representative Casey Young. Col. Casey Young's testimony before the Pan-Electric telephone investigation com-mittee was resumed yesterday. The wit-ness said that when he gave the list of tockholders of the company the other day he had peglected to state that the company had agreed to give stock to their lawyers in Memphis-Mesers. Gantt and others-in payment for their professional services. The names of these attorneys, it was agreed The names of these attorneys, it was agreed, should not appear upon the company's books, as the amount they were to receive had not been agreed upon. There was a difference of opinion between the company and the Rogerses about the distribution of stock. The company was opposed to distributing the stock by sale or otherwise till the value of it and the prospects of the company were known. The Rogerses took the opposite view. The company put no stock on the market and made no efforts to sell it.

"Or. Rogers spoke of your having said that twenty members of Congress wanted to get in on the ground floor of the company," said Chairman Boyle. "How about many," said Chairman Boor of the company," said Chairman Boyle. "How about that statement?"

"Oh!" replied the witness. "A large number of members of Congress spoke to me, in one way or the other, about the Pan-Electric Company, but I never said, that I remember, that any one wanted to get in on the ground floor. The members who spoke to me did so casually only. For instance, Mr. Caikins, of Indiana, spoke to me once about psyche in his state having

instance, Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, spoke to me once about people in his state having inquired concerning the company, as they desired to introduce our inventions in In-diana, and he wanted to know if they could do so. Then Mr. Ryan, of Kausas, spoke in a similar way, but nothing came of it and nothing was said in reference to stock or anything else than what I have indi-cated." Referring to the testimony of the two

or anything else than what I have indicated."

Referring to the testimony of the two Rogerses, in which reference is made to witness having said that the Attorney General would bring suit to vacate the Bell patents, witness stated that he only said to Dr. and Harry Rogers that Mr. Van Benthuysen, of the Western Pennsylvania Telephone Company, had written to Mr. Garland about instituting a suit, and Mr. Van Benthuysen had said he would insist upon the Attorney General bringing the suit, as the law required him to do so. Witness said that he also stated to the Rogerses that Mr. Garland felt a delicacy about bringing a suit, but he did not say to the Rogerses or anybody size that Mr. Garland had promised him (witness) to bring a suit, because Mr. Garland had never said that he would, and he had not been importuned by witness to do so, Mr. Van Benthuysen threatened to appeal to the President, upon learning that the Attorney General hesitated to bring suit against the Bell Company. Witness did not talk to Solicitor General Goode about the approaching suit until within four or sive weeks ago. In September last, witness called upon Solicitor General Goode and found him writing a letler to the district attorney at Memphis ordering suit to be brought against the Bell Company. Mr. Goode said the suit was in the interest of the people and would be brought in the name of the government.

Col. Young was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Ranney and other members of the committee in reference to what the Pan-Electric Company or representatives of It did or contemplated doing in securing legislation by Congress. Letters written by witness denied that he or any other member of the company contemplated any assistance from Congress, or that any undue influence was wielded or was contemplated in instituting a suit by the government to annul the patents.

n instituting a suit by the government to nonul the patents.

GEN. BLACK'S DISCOMFITURE. Some of His Props Knocked Out -

Weak and Mean Excuses for His Miserable Pallure. The Senate committee on expenditures of public moneys yesterday morning con-tinued the examination of Pension Com-missioner Black; in regard to the charge made in his annual report that the pension office had been run as a political machine by his predecessors. While nothing was absolutely proven by the records submitted. o warrant the belief that claims had been allowed through political influence, the commissioner in general terms maintained that they showed that allowances had been made in direct violation of the custom of the office, and in the two cases which were before the committee yesterday, he mainthe office, and in the two cases which were before the committee yesterday, he maintained that proof of this was conclusive to his mind, while the questions put by members of the committee showed that they regarded the commissioner's construction of the records bearing upon the cases as entirely technical, and not borne out by the facts. The commissioner requested permission of the committee to withdraw one of the cases he had previously submitted to prove the justness of the charge made in his annual report, but Mr. Harrison, of the committee, objected. This claim, which had been allowed by Commissioner Dudley, and regarding which there was a great deal of talk in the committee, was finally shown to the surprise of Gen. Black to have been that of a good Democrat.

In another thistance tren, brack got a (figurative) black eye by the production of evidence which completely demolished one of the props upon which he relied for support of his charges. The commissioner's discomfiture was painfully apparent, and be took refuge behind the weak excuse that ne took reliting behind the weak excuse that the case in question had been "jockeyed" within his office, and he added: "A man who has only one or two clerks of his own persussion in a great division like that has to take some chances."

The committee adjourned to meet next Westnesday.

District Affairs in Congress. The bill to authorize the commissioners of the District of Columbia to extend and widen certain streets and avenues of this city, which was introduced by President pro tempore sherman vesterday, authorizes the extension or widening of either or all of the following streets and avenues, so as to conform in direction and width to said streets, respectively, whenever in the opinion of the commissioner the public interests will be promoted by the repered Improvements: North Capital, from

The remainder of the bill relates to the mode of procedure in ascertaining the value of private properly to be taken for the purposes necessary, and also for the purchase or condemnation of such property for public uses, e.g., it is probable that the city postolites bill will be acted upon by the flounce ommittee on public buildings and grounds at its meeting to-tay. A bill was introduced by Senator lingalls to enable executiors and administrators duly appointed in any of the United States or territories to maintain suit and recover claims in the listeries of Columbia, and it also provides "that all exceptions in favor of parties beyond the District of Columbia which may be existing laws be replied or relied on in any action or pocceeding brought in the said District are hereby repealed and abrogated; provided that this section shall not affect the rights of parties in actions now pending."

The Senate committee on labor has decided to report favorably the bill to restore the old suggestin the government printing office. This will relyes far age of eight bours to the perfect of the parties.

A GREAT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF PROMOTION.

The First Gathering of the Enlarged Body-A Profitable Discussion of Details-Congressional and Executive Committees Appointed-A Suggestion

The called meeting of the committee of 0 citizens, appointed by Chairman Webb of the committee considering the advisament in this city of a permanent Expostion of the three Americas, at Willard Hall last night was attended by a large proportion of the memibers, forming a highly representative gathering. Commissioner Webb presided, and opened the meeting by explaining the plans as mapped out and suggested by the discussions of the previous meetings.

Mr. Anderson read his statement as presented at the first meeting and published in the National Republican at the time. He also read the indorsements received from the representatives of the other American republics and merchants of other cities.

cities.

After a brief discussion Gov. Ordway suggested that it would be better to have some sort of organization on the part of the District. The first question that would be asked when Congress was applied to for aid, would be as to what the District would

Mr. Gorham interrupted to remark that the District of Columbia was a child that would not grow, as the territory (Dakota) over which Mr. Ordway had presided. He did not propose that the citizens of Wash-ington should contribute one cent to es-tablish the proposed Exposition. The citi-zens of Washington were like children permitted to play in the government's back yard.

Hon, Jeff Chandler concurred in Mr. Hon. Jeff Chandler concurred in Mr. Gorlism's opinion, and thought that the best exhibition the District could make would be to show its own helplessness. It was needed as a bad example. Washington was simply a resting place for the government, being devoted to department work and social excitement. There is no industry or commerce, and it was needed. He had observed that all the fine statues in the city were of army and navy officers.

try or commerce, and it was needed. He had observed that all the fine statues in the city were of army and navy officers. There is just one—that of Robert Fulton and his model, in the capitol—representing men who have done something to advance the industrial interests of the country. He thought that if an exhibition such as the one proposed was held it would stimulate energy and trade throughout the country. If a person could come to Washington and there see the resources of the various states and territories it would help them.

Dr. Loring indorsed the project of a permanent Exposition, because he believed in industry as a stimulant to enterprise. The Distriction the worst place in the world, or else he would leave. It is a place where a man can come to learn the most. It is true there are no mills, no strikes, or prospects of them, unless members of Congress strike, and no industrial controversies. The industries of the country are represented in Congress. Nowhere can the diverse interests of trade and industry be studied so advantageously as in Washington. Of all places on earth where an exhibition should be held was Washington. It would develop the interest of other states, and persons could study the condition of the country.

The resolution providing for calling the

The resolution providing for calling the

Country.

The resolution providing for calling the attention of Congress to the matter and urging action was adopted, and a committee of five was provided for to study the question of expositions, and report to the general committee. Also, an executive committee of twenty-one to have charge of all matters pertaining to arrangements.

The committee will be appointed and announced by the chairman, who will also call the next meeting.

Mr. Magruder read a letter he had received from Oscar Reierson, of the Monticello Wine Company, Charlottesville, Va., in which he says: "A permanent Exposition in the United States would do much good if properly conducted. The city of Washington, for many potent reasons, should be the place above any other. If inaugurated at all, it should be done on a basis that would dispense with any dickering as to profitable positions or a means for making moncy. It should be so arranged that any desirable product from anywhere could be simply put in charge of the management, properly exhibited, and rightly and strictly stand on its merits, under honest and competent examiners, so that a diploma or medal, if and when awarded, would be a petent examiners, so that a diploma c medal, if and when awarded, would be guarantee of real merit. It seems that it must be sustained by the government, with aid of such donations as public-spirited The following members of the committee

ere present :

KIT CARSON POST CELEBRATES.

A Brilliant Gathering to Honor the Nineteenth Anniversary Camp Fire. The nineteenth anniversary camp fire of Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R., was colubrated at corps beat reveille. Commander Marcus 8. Hopkins welcomed the covarates and friends present. Officers of the post present on the tage were Sentor Vice Commander C. W. Lin

mander Brooks, Adjutant General Cameron, Col. A. S. Worthington, Gen. Grogg, Capt. States, Gen. Carnhaim, Gen. B. F. Kelly, Gen. Van Vicet. Col. John A. Joyce, Gen. W. H. Browne, Col. McLauc. and Reprosentatives Henderson, of Iowa, Johnson, of Indiana, Caswell, of Wisconsun, Perkins, of Kansas, and Boutelle, of Maine.

During the evening Mrs. E. M. Truell recited, with splendid effect, "The Revolutionary Eising," Mrs. J. W. Brastlord rendered "Star Spangled Banner," and F. G. Ostrauder, Commisses George H. Lillebridge and A. E. Baker added to the evening's emertainment. The reparks during the evening abunded in semiliasciers and humor, Gen. Henderson, Mr. Perkins, Col. McLane, Gen. Van Vicet. Gen. Lan Vicet. Gen. Man Vicet.

The following murriage licenses have been ssued: Charles Brown and Julia Lee: Waiter

JUSTICE HUNT DEAD.

He Passes Quietly Away, Full of Honors and Years-An Eventful Career. Hon. Ward Hunt, ex-associate justice o the United States Supreme Court, died yes terday morning at 4 o'clock, in the 76th year of his age, at his residence, 1735 De Sales street. Mr. Hunt had a paralytic attack six years ago, which completely disabled him, and he never recovered the use of his right side. During his retirement he has spent his summers at his native place. has spent his summers at his native place, Utica, N. Y., and his winters in this city. The immediate cause of his death, which was not expected so soon, was intermittent fever. He leaves a wife and two children, Ward Hunt and Mrs. Johnson, both of Utica. Upon their arrival here the time of the funeral will be fixed. The interment

the funeral will be fixed. The interment will be at Utica.

Mr. Hunt was born in Utica, June 14, 1810, and was graduated at Union College in 1825, turning his attention to law. In 1865 he was elected a judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York, which position he held until 1872, when he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He received from Union College and Rutger's College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

COMMISSIONERS AND CARS. A Complaint to Congress of the Management of the Metropolitan Road.

The commissioners in a letter to Senator galls state that passengers on the Metroolitan line are not accommodated as should be done according to the terms of the charter. They find that passengers are the charter. They find that passengers are compelled to alight from cars at the Bock Creek stables to wait for a through car to Georgetown, and this is done to the inconvenience of the traveling public in storm and heat without supplying a place of shelter during the waiting. They complain also of the imperfect and irregular running of the ears from Dupont Circle to Boundary. They state that the large population beyond Dupont circle are slighted by the company, and steps should be taken to cause the company to correct the existing abuses. They should run cars from Pennsylvania avenue to Boundary street at least every ten minutes and the cars should be first class ones. They say that every fourth car should run from Pennsylvania avenue to Boundary direct or oftener, in the judgment of the commissioners, and all cars should run through to Georgetown. should run through to Georgetown.

A Protest to the President. Ex-Register of the President.

Ex-Register of the Treasury R. K. Brince and Hen. J. R. Lynch, of Mississippi, were among the callers on the President yesterday, and appealed to him for moral support and assistance in suppressing the outrages upon colored persons in some parts of the south. They represented that they had received numbers of letters from colored people in that section requesting that the natitive be laid before the President for such action as he may deem proper to take. Mesers, Bruce and Lynch stated that the colored people were almost paralyzed with fear by the outrage, and that a number had field to the woods and it was to-day unknown how many were killed and had died of their woulds. The attention of the President was directed to the fact that the governor of Mississippi had taken no official action in the premises, and was represented as having animated that no action could be taken as it would trench upon the authority of the county in the premises. The President issened with attention to the recitals of Mesers. Bruce and Lynch and expressed himself is decided terms against such affairs as a blight to our eivilization. He expressed himself is decided

Bow to Reform the Civil Service. The minority report of Representative Tements, of Georgia, upon Mr. Seney's bill to repeal the civil service law, takes the ground that the "grave abuses that grew up inder Republican rule" do not demand or justify the new and radical departure in principle embodied in the civil service law. Any attempt to limit the President's power of appointment or removal is not a valid law, and can only operate through Executive acquiescence. The act places the power of appointment in the liands of commissioners supposed to be non-partisin, who apply hair-splitting tests, unnecessary to the practical ascertainment of the fitness of applicants. The most serious objections to it is that it tends toward a permanent officeholding community situarity at variance with the American spirit. In conclusion the report attacks the present system of distribution of appointments to states, and declares that it we are to have a permanent official community it should be organized on a better basis, but the most direct way to reform would epeal the civil service law, takes the ground asis, but the most direct way to reform would be through a repeal of the law.

The Bath House Case. In the case of the United States vs. Sarah frown, which was submitted by counsel to the ury without argument, the jury, after an

Mr. Stoddard's Second Lecture. Mr. Stoddard could wish no higher testimon-to the worth and appreciation of his first

An Important Land Decision.

The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision in the ease of the Atlantic and Pacific Bailroad Company, in which he holds that if his no local claim to the 2,01,200 acres of land along the line of the road from San Buenaventura, on the Pacific ocean, in California, to San Francisco, 28 indice, and directs the commissioner of the general land office to restore the same to the public domain. The fact that this line has been mortgaged and money raised on its credit is, the Secretary adds, the misferture of the mortgages, in that they took a mortgage on that to which the mortgagers had no legal right.

Senator Hale reported back from the con-cities on naval affairs his bill for the retir-

The bill to authorize the immediate pay-mentions of the Geneva award find of the dements of the court of Alabama claims

Indications for Washington and vicinity— Pair, decidedly warmer weather. Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 20.85, 7 a. m., 30.85; 11 a. m., 42.45; 3 p. m., 52.15; 7 mean relative humidity, \$1.70; total precipitation, .00 inches.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

SECRETARY MANNING'S FRIENDS FEAR-FUL OF ANOTHER ATTACK.

The Accident at the Treasury of Apoplectic Origin-A Flushed Face and Labored Breathing Tell the Tale-An other Version of the Seizure.

The illness of Secretary Manning on

Tuesday developed into a more serious nature yesterday than was at first thought, and some of his friends were apprehensive of the Secretary's recovery. The affaircast a gloom over the treasury, and people looked or bulletins as to his condition every hour. The real nature of the accident could not be definitely stated on Thursday night owing to the meager information gleaned. The persons at the treasury who were with the Secretary at the time of the sudden attack, or who came shortly after, gave the following account to a reporter yesterday: The Secretary left the Cabinet meeting about 2:30 o'clock and walked over to the treasury. He found that the elevator was at the top of the building and walked up the two flights of stairs to his office. Just as he reached the second floor his left foot turned under him and gave his ankle a severe wrench. He did not fall however, and proceeded a short distance down the corridor to his office as though nothing had happened. He passed a number of clerks and messengers, to many of whom he nodded in answer to their salutations. He did not limp nor was there any noticeable unsteadness in his gait. It was only after he had cutered his office and walked across the floor several times that he realized that there was something wrong with his anide, which finally rained him as much that he was finally extended. The persons at the treasury who were with office and walked across the floor several times that he realized that there was something wrong with his ankle, which finally pained him so much that he was compelled to stand by the mantel to rest himself prior to walking to the chair in front of his desk. It was standing thus that he was seized with a faintness, which caused him to fall to the floor. Up to this time no one knew of the accident. When he fell down, however, the noise attracted the attention of his colored messenger, and he entered the office and assisted the Secretary on to the lounge. His private secretary, Mr. Brennan, entered almost at the same moment. The Secretary soon recovered his senses, and said that he had become exhausted by his walk and from lack of his usual lunch. He ordered that no one be admitted and said he would be all right in a little while. Some brandy was procured and he took a little, which had the effect of strengthing him somewhat. His ankle, however, continued to pain him considerably and it was rubbed with whisks.

Dr. Hamilton had arrived in the means.

His ankle, however, continued to pain him considerably and it was rubbed with whisky.

Dr. Hamilton had arrived in the meantime, and, at his suggestion, the Secretary was removed to his home. The removal was attended with some difficulty owing to the weight of the Secretary. He was placed in a chair and carried to the elevator all right, but in lifting the chair from the elevator one of the legs broke under the weight, and it was only by good management that he was saved from having a balfall. In their efforts to save the Secretary the men disarranged his clothing and gave persons who saw him taken from the building the impression that his condition was much worse than was represented.

Dr. Hamilton made a statement to Assistant Secretary Fairchild from which it appeared that the secretary had symptoms of apoplexy, and was not regarded as out of danger. Dr. Hamilton says he will be confined to his bed for some time.

According to Mr. Fairchild's information Secretary Manning was first taken ill in his office, and failing to the floor from exhaustion, wrenched his ankle. Subsequently he grew worse and there were symptoms of apoplexy, which alarmed his friends and resulted in the summoning of a physician. The attack of vertigo, Mr. Fairchild said, was subsequent to the fall.

James H. Manning, the Secretary's son, arrived from Albany this evening. The sufferer's condition was reported as substantially unchanged last night. His face was still flushed and his breathing labored. The family are greatly alarmed and fear a fatal repetition of the attack. His condition is critical.

A BIG BUSINESS BOOM.

Opening" of Spring Pashlons at the

Palais Royal. Although March chose to put on a somewhat leonine aspect yesterday, the people were not deceived. They knew that spring, 'gentle spring," was overdue, and they had no doubt that a good supply of "ethereal mildness" would be forthcoming. Thus hinking, they moved in strong columns on

ie l'alais Royal, crowding that temple of fashion all day long.

Since the "opening" is to be continued all this work a brief mention of novelties to all this week a brief mention of novelties to be seen is not inappropriate. Entering the doorway of No. 1117 Pennsylvania avenue, the first to attract the eye is the hostery de-partment. The silk and lisie thread host deserve praise for beauty of color, texture, and design. However, the crowd was lo-cated yesterday under a sign on which was inscribed: "Regular price, 35 cents; for 'opening,' 20 cents a pair." Ribbed silk undervests, in colors, were quoted as being "the new jersey-fitting

quoted as being "the new jersey-fitting bodices"—at least, so said a bright-eyed young saleslady. The display of French cotton underwear was marvelous. The most intricate and elaborate translems broidered chemises were offered for 75 cents,

meet intricate and elaborate hand-embrodered chemises were offered for 75 cents, but only one to a customer, as a "sourcenir."

Weman's intern love of dress was aptly illustrated yesterday at the Palats Royal, The reporter noticed the little haby girls had beeds and dresses tried on and enjoyed the performance, while the baby boys yelled most lustily.

The "Gretchen" dresses, made of satteen and giugham, were duly admired for quaintness of design, beauty of colorings, and lowness of price. Long, undressed kid gloves, at 73 cents a pair, were being sold as a "sourcenir," with the result that ladies had to take their turn to be served.

The center of the store, and one of the main attractions, was the lace department; here 25 cent rafflings, in the new spring styles, were being sold for 21 cents. Pure linen bandkerchiefs, usually sold for 121, were to be had for 9 cents, and mult thes, which have come in fashion again, were offered at 15 cents, though marked 49 cents, The "souvenir" counters were unapproachable, at any rate, by our bashful scribe.

The jeweiry department was ablaze with the fire of many diamonds, which, being exhibited with apparent carelessness, made one conclude they were only insitations. But what imitations! Why new spring bonnets

one conclude they were only initations. But what imitations! Why new spring bonnets not apparent, for beautiful bunches of feathers were marked at 39 cents; ribbons of all colors and styles at equally low prices, while beads, flowers, and the various component parts of ladies' hats and bon-nets were offered for a mere song. "Do these souvenit prices pay you," asked the reporter? "A temporary loss is made to make a future gain," repited Mr. Lisuer.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

The Squate military committee has ordered favorable reports upon the nominations of Gen. Howard. Licet. Tompains, and Licet, Davidson for promotion.

The House coinage committee yests heard argument from Mr. Dexter A. Haw of New York, in favor of the redemption o tade dollar in subsidiary coin. The concurrent resolution ordering the printing of H. 190 additional copies of sonate Haw-ey's report from the select committee on order more and war ships has been adopted by both

A perifor was telegraphed to the House yes-terday from Focahoutas, Va., by the Southwest furrovement Company, which employs over 1,000 men and produces over 500,009 tons of semi-bituminous coal per annum, protesting against the proposition contained in the Morri-son tariff bill to place such coal on the free list. in his prayer yesterday morning the chap-lain of the House asked that the necessity of educating their children at home be im-pressed upon the initials of American parasis, in order that they might become inductivities the principles of free institutions them.